

The Volunteers.

The Indiana Journal, speaking of the return of the Indiana volunteers, says that five full companies were from the fifth Congressional District, but that few of them were in the battles in Mexico.

The Journal is latterly so entirely incorrect in its statements that we are under the necessity of correcting it for the benefit of a true history of passing events. It is true that five companies volunteered in this District—a good proof that in Central Indiana the prosecution of the war with Mexico is considered just on the part of the American people; but it is altogether false, that but few of these companies were in battle. Four out of five of these companies were charged to the third Regiment, which so gallantly fought on the Mexicans on the battle field of Buena Vista, and the fifth company, our own Indianapolis boys, had charge of the artillery at Matamoros, and were for weeks together daily expecting an attack from Urrea, with five times the number of Americans at that point. This company and the gallant first Regiment to which it belonged had not the opportunity of being engaged in the great battles that were fought in Mexico, but they are entitled to equal honors for their services with their brave compatriots. Why the Journal editor should endeavor to hold up the five companies from this Congressional District as those who with few exceptions were not in battle, we are at a loss to determine. The Shelby, Johnson, Brown, and Bartholomew boys, who so gloriously distinguished themselves at Buena Vista, will certainly not thank Mr. Deffrees for his left handed compliments.

A New Carriage Spring.

We took a two hours' ride yesterday, about town and country, with Mr. H. F. Booth of Columbus, Ohio, for the purpose of testing the utility of a new carriage spring, called the coil spring, for which he has a patent. It is very simple in its construction, and as simply attached to the body and axles of any carriage. It is made upon the principle of the main-spring of a watch, and unites power, elasticity and strength in the same manner. Its weight is not more than a fourth part of that of the elliptic springs, and a workman can make ten of the coil springs to one of the elliptic. Here are two important elements of cheapness to begin with. Then the coil spring is a great deal less likely to break or to get out of order, we should think, than any other that is in use. As to its operation, especially over rough roads, it is altogether better than the elliptic, carrying the carriage more evenly, and without any jarring or swaying up and down, and to and fro. The carriage therefore runs easier, with less wear and tear to itself and all connected with it, and with much less than the usual chances of capsizing. The principal carriage makers at Columbus certify to the merits of this spring in terms of high praise.

We regard an improvement of this description, combining as it does, cheapness, durability, safety and comfort, as a public benefit in many ways. It cheapens carriages, so that more can afford to enjoy the pleasure they are capable of affording; more carriages will consequently be demanded, to the profit of those who make them; and the greater the number that are used, the greater will be the improvement made in roads. There will be a great many incidental benefits, besides these, to harness-makers, blacksmiths, tavern-keepers and others.

Mr. Booth (who may be found at Browning's) is desirous of selling the patent right, for the use of the coil spring, for this State. We should think it could not fail to be a profitable investment. We advise all who take an interest in such matters, whether they desire to purchase the right or not, to look at it, if nothing more; and if they don't believe all we say of the coil spring, just beg Mr. Booth to let them take a ride in his carriage and try it. They will then find that we have not said half enough in its favor, or we are very much mistaken.

St. Mary's Seminary, Indianapolis.—The annual commencement of this excellent female school took place on Wednesday forenoon last, at Christ Church, attended by a very large audience. There were seven graduates. Their efforts on this occasion are very highly spoken of by those who heard them. (We were not able to do so.) Among the number we notice that three are from distant places; which will show that our female institutions are not quite so "local" as a certain smart young gentleman would make people east believe them to be.

The whig party, although condemning the causes of the war, as insufficient, and unjustifiable, nevertheless go in for an honorable peace; sustaining our soldiers in bringing it about, as far as they are able, and at all times defending their deeds and character from unjust reproach.—Indiana Journal.

It was for this, that you copied and praised the Mexican speech of Tom Corwin, who sneered at the "deeds" of our volunteers, as resulting in "the storming of a bishop's palace, and the murder of a woman."

It was for this, that you approved of the vote of E. W. McGaughey and Caleb B. Smith, who voted against "applauding" our volunteers during the last session of Congress.

Very consistent—very honest!

Mr. Wick and McCarty recently addressed the people at Columbus. The Gazette (whig) says that "the position assumed by Judge Wick, placed his opponent in a very awkward and embarrassing situation." We have no doubt of it; but perhaps he will get "used to it" by the first Monday in August.

The Charleston Courier talks of "short crops" and the possibility of a "famine" in this country. We cannot well see how a famine is likely to occur when there is enough corn raised in this country to supply every man, woman and child in the United States, with twenty-five bushels of this grain per annum. Last year's crop is estimated at 500,000,000 bushels.—Id. Journal.

Just so we think. And as long as things remain in such a state, we shall (if whiggery don't prevent) have "good times" because "we shall have corn to sell and to keep," as Poor Richard said.

Mr. Polk promised to be the President of the "whole country, and not of a mere party." He has shown how much reliance can be placed on his word, by the appointment of fourteen Generals from his own party!

So says the Journal. Yet but a few weeks ago it positively asserted that every general in the field was a Whig! Liar, &c.

A well known political economist says: "We try best, first those who destroy us—generally second, those who cheat us—politicians and quacks; third, those who amuse us—singers and musicians; and last of all, those who instruct us."

We clip the above from the Indiana Journal; and are a little surprised that it should dare to tell its readers so much truth, while all the time it is laboring earnestly to increase the evils depicted.

The Investigator is the title of a handsome sheet, published at Greenfield, Hancock county, by M. Van, Esq. It is democratic in principle, and gives reasonable efficiency in the cause of the people. We hope it will obtain a liberal support.

The Daily News is the title of a new paper at Leavenworth. It looks well.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 8, 1847.

[Volume VII—Number 2]

Gen. Taylor and the Presidency.

The following extract from a letter of Gen. Taylor, indicative of his willingness to accept a nomination for the Presidency, together with the comments of the Washington Union and the N. O. Bulletin, (whig,) has been on our table some days. It would have been published by us before this, had it not been "over-slaughed" by piles of other matter. We now copy it so that it can be read in connection with another letter on the same subject, from the same distinguished personage:

From the Washington Union. The following letter bears marks of the "modesty" which the "New Orleans Bulletin" attributes to Gen. Taylor. But we hazard the remark, that it might have been equally, if not more modest, if "casting away all ambition," he had stood aside for the present, and firmly passed over the honors of an election to one of the "eminent and deserving" citizens, whom he considers better "qualified for so high and responsible a station." Whilst the gallant and distinguished general, however, removes "all the doubts" (as the "Bulletin" supposes) as to his acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency, we are free to state, with all our hearts, that this is not going far enough. The people ought to know, and a free people will never be satisfied without knowing—how far his principles suit them. Is he a democrat, or is he a whig? He goes for "a strict observance of the constitution." What does the General mean by a strict observance? Is he of the school of Jefferson, or of Webster and Clay? Does he go for a national bank—for a national system of internal improvements—a protective or a revenue tariff—the law of 1823, or of 1842? We have no idea that this old soldier affects any mystery upon these questions. He will scarcely pursue the advice of his "committee of secrecy" at Philadelphia. But let some friend call upon him for another letter, and let the old General come out. This is what the country have a right to ask; and nothing short of this requisition ought to satisfy an enlightened people, who value "principles more than men."

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 20. A LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.—A valued friend, and who is also a distinguished citizen of this State, has forwarded to us the following communication, which, at the present moment, will, no doubt, be perused with general interest. The letter from Gen. Taylor is written with the same modesty and delicacy of feeling which have so eminently characterized everything we have seen from his pen. It is sufficient, we hope, to set at rest all the doubts as to his acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency which have been expressed by those in whom "the wish was father to the thought."

WESS BAYOR ROUSE, La., May 15, 1847. Dear Sir: I send you, enclosed, an extract of a letter which I have recently received from Gen. Taylor; and as it sheds forth the feelings and views of the General on the subject of the next Presidency, in a manner which can do violence to the feelings of any one, I have determined to have published a portion of it, which relates to a subject in which our minds have been so long and so anxiously engaged throughout the country for some time past. I do so with the more readiness, because it is eminently calculated to give a proper insight into the real character of this eminent man. Please let it be a place in your columns.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully, WESS BAYOR ROUSE, La., May 15, 1847. Dear Sir: I send you, enclosed, an extract of a letter which I have recently received from Gen. Taylor; and as it sheds forth the feelings and views of the General on the subject of the next Presidency, in a manner which can do violence to the feelings of any one, I have determined to have published a portion of it, which relates to a subject in which our minds have been so long and so anxiously engaged throughout the country for some time past. I do so with the more readiness, because it is eminently calculated to give a proper insight into the real character of this eminent man. Please let it be a place in your columns.

It is in regard to the Presidency, I will not say that I would not serve, if the good people of the country were to require me to do so, however much it is opposed to my wishes; for I am free to say that I have no aspirations for the situation. My greatest, perhaps only, wish has been to be, or to aid in bringing about, a peace between the North and the South. It has ever been, and still is, my anxious wish that some one of the most experienced, talented, and virtuous statesmen of the country should be chosen to that high place at the next election. I am satisfied that if our friends will do their duty, such a citizen may be elected.

"I must, however, be allowed to say that I have not the vanity to consider myself quite so high and responsible a station; and whilst we have far more eminent and deserving names before the country, I should prefer to stand aside if one of them could be raised to the first office in the gift of a free people."

"I go for the country—the whole country—and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the individual placed at the head of the nation, who by a strict observance of the constitution (he who may) can shake us most prosperous at home as well as most respected abroad."

The second letter was drawn out by the editor of the Cincinnati "Signal," under circumstances thus explained by the Cincinnati Gazette:

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 23. On the 13th of April last, an editorial article of some length appeared in the Daily Signal of this city, concerning General Zachary Taylor and the next Presidency. It was written with much apparent deliberation, and presented a clear, studied, and in the main, correct view of the lines condition of parties in the United States. The editor, through inadvertence, or some zealous member of the now dominant party, showed himself to be one of the many who are at least dissatisfied with present organizations, if not disbelievers in their power to work any good for the country, and not averse to such a change as would disrupt them and introduce something new; and, although he thought General Taylor's fame would be the most certainly perpetuated by his disregarding "every occasion which commends May name to the Presidency," still he expressed himself as being able readily to "imagine a contingency, in which it would become his (Gen. Taylor's) duty to assent to the demands of the country, and assume the responsibility of political life." This he must do, however, only on "the requisition of the country," not on that of a party, or of those that set of office seekers."

The editor of the Signal plainly looked to a period of tired patriotism, if not a state of good feeling, in which old complaints, not from motives of patriotism, at least to obtain a breathing spell, would be willing to repose upon their arms, while a third power, growing out of both and yet allied to neither, should seize and temporarily enjoy the prize for which they were severally contending.

"Being desirous that some of the suggestions made by him should meet the eye of General Taylor, the editor, in the article, published the general's address, accompanying it with a few words of reference to his own position as a journalist. In reply, he received from General Taylor the letter given below, which, under all the circumstances, he felt warranted in publishing. We copy it from the Signal of Saturday."

The letter is as follows. It will be seen that the General occupies a position similar to that taken by Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate, last winter. They both repudiate party. But whether either could administer the general government successfully without the aid of a party, is a matter of some doubt. Mr. Taylor could not do it,—perhaps because he was not "honest nor capable." Gen. Taylor or Mr. Calhoun might be more successful.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the "Signal" of the 13th April.

At this time, my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courteous and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness would be increased by my being able to contribute to the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself or to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done, who have alluded to the use of my name in this matter. I am, however, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse, if the country calls me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and not of the slightest agency of my own.

For the high honor and responsibility of such an office, I take this occasion to say, that I have not the slightest aspiration: a much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties, admits me, I trust, in the society of my family and personal friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case

can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party or yield myself to party schemes.

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a right opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial.

With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself, Most truly and respectfully,

Your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, Jas. W. Taylor, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Give us peace, then, with Mexico, without any of her territory, or the infringement of her national rights. This is the kind of peace we want, as it is the only kind of peace that can be of long duration, or that can reflect honor upon both nations."—Indiana Journal.

This is the ground which is generally being assumed by the Mexican Whigs, and absurd enough it is. We should like to know if Mr. McCarty, the Whig candidate for Congress from this district, is governed by similar notions. If he is, we imagine that so far from getting democratic votes, he will not receive the support of one half of the Whigs; for all intelligent men of that party, as well as our own, must know that there is no practicable way of settling our difficulties with Mexico but by a cession of a part of her territory to us—California and a part of northern Mexico at least; and that this cession will be made upon fair and equitable terms, and in a spirit liberal towards Mexico.

On this subject the New York Post recently observed: "If this be a true statement of the whig policy in regard to the termination of the war if a whig is hereafter to be known by being averse to the acquisition of any new territory in any peace which we may negotiate with Mexico, their party is very small indeed. There are, we think, very few persons in the country who look upon any termination of the war as reasonable or probable, which does not include the cession of some part of northern Mexico. There will be no other method of obtaining from that impoverished and exhausted country the indemnity due for depredations on our commerce. We might forgive her the expenses of the war, considerable as they are; we might agree to regard them as a part of the price paid for the hasty annexation of Texas, before its people had composed their differences with the country from which they separated; but when we make a peace with Mexico, we should take care to place it upon a solid basis."

"The old quarrel concerning the robberies she has committed upon our merchants, and the indemnity due to them in consequence, should be adjusted. We should leave no cause which may keep alive enmity and jealousy between the two nations, nothing which may possibly breed new contentions, but endeavor so to arrange all questions of difference, as to make the mutual good understanding as perfect and lasting as possible."

"This will not be done if our government patches up a peace without making provision for the payment of what is due to our citizens from Mexico. Mexico has no other way of making compensation but by a cession of territory. We might take her promise, but a treaty including such a promise would be a fraud on its very face, for it is a promise which would be certain not to be fulfilled, and would draw after it perpetual wrangling and discontent between the two nations."

"The danger of a quarrel between the north and south, on the slavery question, has been urged by some as an argument against the addition of any new territory to our Union. We are in the midst of that quarrel already, in regard to the organization of the territory of Oregon. A few thousand square miles, more or less in California or New Mexico, will not change the principle of this controversy, or make any difference in its adjustment. It may be settled, and disputes will be, at one and the same time, for both Oregon and the territory obtained from Mexico."

"The leaders of the locofoco party (for it is not the "bone and sinew" of that party which act such a dishonorable part,) uphold the causes of the war, and while they defend them at every hazard, they have done all in their power to bring the commanding Generals into disrepute and disgrace, though they have never lost a battle, but shed the greatest glory upon the American arms.—Indiana Journal.

The latter part of the above is the very reverse of the truth, and the Journal knows it. The Democracy have given all our commanding generals their due share of praise, and have not uttered a word of unjust censure against any one of them. As the Louisville Democrat recently remarked, it was the whigs who denounced the movement of the army to the Rio Grande, which General Taylor advised; denounced the armistice at Monterey, which General Taylor made; the occupation of defensive line of operation in Mexico, which Gen. Taylor advised; and the laurels, as unjust, unwholly and execrable. They have also charged that he raised babies for sale, and creole virgins for the bells of New Orleans; that he was a throat-cutter and head-breaker; that he advised the employment of blood-hounds in the Florida war. And further, they once began to be particularly horrid for that he had shot deserters whilst swimming the Rio Grande. They praise him now, and give him all the glory of the war, because they think they can profit by the popularity thus created,—thus securing to themselves the "sineews." But what other General do they think it worth their while to praise for unquestionable gallantry! No one. Of Scott, especially, they are as silent as the grave, in which they would be glad just now to bury his gallant exploits if they could.

Sometimes we receive the Indianapolis papers, and sometimes we don't. We have received one Journal, and one Sentinel, in a whole week! We do not know whether they are mailed to us regularly or not, but believe they are, for sometimes we receive them by the river mail, more than a week "after date." A few days ago we received a Weekly Sentinel, almost old enough to vote. Yesterday we received two half sheet Journals, nicely "cut and dried," both containing the same thing—advertisements.—Columbus, Id. Gazette, June 30.

So far as our paper is concerned we can only say, that it is always sent to the post office without delay, and always we believe in season for the mails.

The money coined in the United States, during the fifty years operation of the mint, in copper, silver and gold, amounts to \$122,500,000. What a mint of money!—Ind. Journal.

Exactly so! but about one half of it was driven out of the country by a National Bank and a Protective Tariff—whig institutions created for that purpose among others, for the profit of the "knowing ones." The Sub-treasury and free trade will operate differently, to the advantage of the great body of the people.

The Harrisburgh (Pa.) Argus, one of the organs of the State administration, is out in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

The Journal has the above item twice in the same column, same paper, as if once were not strong enough. The "Argus" was formerly a Cass paper. Of course, like the Journal, it can only go for a military chieftain!

A clergyman in Pittsburgh has been suspended by the Reformed Presbyterian Synod for kissing his sister-in-law.

Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

JEFFERSONVILLE, June 27, 1847.

To the Editors of the Indiana State Sentinel: You will please to notice in your paper the embarkation of the 4th Reg. Ind. Volunteers, which will take place to-morrow on the following steamboats, and in the order herein stated, to-wit:

Steamer "Saladin"—Company A—John M. Wallace, Captain. Company B—Jesse J. Alexander, Capt. Company C—William F. Baldrige, Capt. Company D—Edward Lander, Captain—under the order of Willis A. Gorman, Colonel.

Steamer "Franklin"—Company E—Michael Fitz Gibbon, Captain. Company J—A. L. Mason, Capt. Company K—John Underman, Captain—under the order of Lieutenant Colonel Dumont.

Steamer "Gen. Hauser"—Company H—London Crocker, Captain. Company F—John W. Crook, Capt. Company K—Robert Fravel, Captain—under the order of Major McCoy.

The Regiment proceeded to-day from the place of rendezvous to Jeffersonville, and were drawn up in solid column for the purpose of receiving from the citizens of this city a large and valuable gift. This gift from the fair and patriotic ladies of Jeffersonville was received into hands strong to protect it in every emergency, and by hearty warm and ardent to appreciate its value. Adjutant General D. Reynolds supported the flag, while Captain Edward Lander, in behalf of the ladies, delivered a neat, eloquent, and patriotic address, which was on behalf of the Regiment responded to by Colonel Willis A. Gorman in a strain of deep feeling and high resolve; causing a tear to start from many a fair eye, and the many heart of many a gallant soldier to swell with emotion. The fine Band attached to the Regiment then struck up the "Star Spangled Banner" as the troops wheeled into open column, under the sound of "instrumental harmony that breathed heroic ardor to adventurous deeds," and proceeded to their former position at Fort Clark.

ALEX. McCLELLAN.

Congressional Chivalry.

The Journal of the 29th contained an article under the above head, the object of which was, of course, to puff the whig at the expense of the democratic candidates. The same process of puffery was applied to the whole batch,—and that was simply to express the belief that nearly all the whig candidates would be elected. But there is a discrepancy between the text and the conclusion of the article, which very conclusively shows that the Journal does not feel confidence in its own assertions. For instance, according to the Journal's text, it calculates on the election of no less than eight members, among which are Mr. McCarty, with a majority of about a thousand against him. But its article concludes thus:

"From a view of the whole ground, then, there is a certainty of the election of Messrs. SMITH and THOMPSON, and a strong probability of the election of Messrs. PRATT, DAVIS, HACKLEMAN and EWING, which, should it occur, will make the next delegation in the lower House of Congress, from this State, six whigs, and four democrats."

This we consider as much as to admit that Mr. McCarty has no chance, after all; and for once we think the Journal is about right. Smart, any how!

RUIN.—The Letonan (Pa.) Courier, a federal journal—which, no doubt, was as assiduous as any other in predicting the most dire disasters to the whig interest, from the new revenue policy—now states the cheering fact, that "a gentleman living near Anville this week sold two thousand bushels of wheat, the product of his own farm in North Lebanon, for FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS." This is at the rate of two dollars per bushel, which is now the current market price of wheat in nearly all the rich agricultural regions of Pennsylvania. We have before us a copy of the journal of June 3, 1846, in which it is stated that the price of wheat, at that time, was only one dollar and fifty cents per bushel—less than one-half the present price!

It will be contended, however, by the federal press, which is never in want of an excuse for the failure of its predictions, that the high prices of produce in this country have no manner of connexion with either the new or the old tariff; but are the result solely of the famine in Ireland, Scotland, and parts of Germany. That our land, so favored of Providence, has to a great extent profited by the misfortunes of others, is undoubtedly true. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." Lawyers live by our quarrels, doctors by our diseases, and even a nation may reap advantages from the wars, the pestilences, and the famines, which sometimes overwhelm other nations. We would not, therefore, venture to deny that the scarcity and dearth of breadstuffs on the other side of the Atlantic have exercised an extraordinary influence in determining their value here.

But what have these profound teachers of political economy to say to the fact that IRON and COAL—those other great elements of the business and trade of Pennsylvania—maintain as high a price under the tariff of 1846 as they did under the vaunted tariff of 1842? These great interests, like the farming interest, were to be equally destroyed by the new law, and were to be equally saved by the old one. How is it, then, that the price of pig metal in Centre or Columbia counties affected by the potato yield in Macraona and Tipperary? Between the "blooms" which are cast out in such unlimited abundance from the smoking furnaces on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, and the misery and want of the inhabitants of Dundee and Leith, in Scotland, what possible sympathy! There can be none. "The price of grain here may be increased, but the value of pig metal is surely not." It is, therefore, both idle and preposterous to affirm—as the discomfited federalists are now doing—that our national prosperity is solely the offspring of Ireland and Scotland's calamities! Besides, if the new tariff system has no connexion with the prosperity of the country, how happens it that the whole cry of federalism denounces it as tending to act directly upon that prosperity with destructive power?—Union.

The following, from the Cincinnati Morning Herald, takes the shine off of anything in the "local item" line we have seen for many a day. It is rich, decidedly:

As a gentleman was passing along Fifth street, he passed a place where his horse was playing marbles. One, in shooting his marble, cleverly put it under the gentleman's foot. The gentleman slipped and stumbled against a lady, also passing, precipitating her along with himself upon a large hog, who was examining the gutter geologically for debris. The hog, frightened out of his property, bolted off, and ran between the legs of another gentleman, who, in falling, struck the hog with a kite from the hands of a boy. The kite of course fell, and in falling frightened a span of horses attached to a wagon in an alley near by. The horses ran down the alley. A man who was building a fire in a carpenter shop, by which they started, started up to see what was the matter, and in doing so dropped his light match among the stoves. A fire was the consequence. The engines assembled, and in the hurry consequent upon the alarm, a man fell in the track of one of them, and had his arm broken, which ended this budget of accidents for the day.

Que. Is the boy who shot the marble responsible for all the consequent damages?

The Washington Union says that the Postmaster General has made arrangements by which he will be enabled, about the 1st of July, to furnish the large offices in the Union with postage stamps. They may be procured in any number by persons desirous of pre-paying their correspondence. To such they will doubtless prove a great convenience, as a letter with one of these stamps on it may be deposited in the office at any hour, day or night, in the same manner as letters on which the postage is not prepaid.

The Reduction of Gen. Taylor's Army.

In recurring to this subject, for the purpose of expelling the attacks of the federal party upon General Taylor's administration, especially that of a large portion of the troops composing the army of the Rio Grande were intentionally withdrawn, in order that the rest might be sacrificed to the power and popularity of the Mexican leader, we shall not congregate to a brief detail of facts as they are presented in official documents, preserving, as far as practicable, the chronological order of events.

On the 8th of June, 1847, the Secretary of War called upon Gen. Taylor for his views in relation to the further prosecution of the war. The question is put to him, "Should the campaign be conducted with the view of striking at the city of Mexico, or confining the Mexican leader to the border of the Rio Grande to the Northern provinces of Mexico?" This dispatch Gen. Taylor answered from Matamoros, on the 2d of July, and after assigning numerous reasons in support of the conclusion to which he had arrived, says:

"It is therefore my opinion that our operations from this northern frontier should not look to the city of Mexico, but should be confined to cutting off the northern provinces."

Under date of July 9th, the Secretary of War writes as follows: "No reply has yet been received to the inquiries contained in my letter addressed to you on the 8th of June last. From your superior position, and according to the best information of the country to be invaded, and the facilities or difficulties of conducting a successful campaign through it, much reliance will be placed on your opinions. If, from all the information which you may communicate to the department, as well as that derived from other sources, you appear that the difficulties and obstacles to the conducting of a campaign from the Rio Grande, the present base of your operations, for any considerable distance into the interior of Mexico, will be very great, the department will consider whether the main invasion should not ultimately take place from some other point on the coast—say Tampico, or some other point in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. This suggestion is made with a view to call your attention to it, and to obtain from you such information as you may be able to impart. Should it be determined that the main army should invade Mexico at some other point than the Rio Grande—say the vicinity of Vera Cruz—a large and sufficient number of transport vessels could be placed at the mouth of the Rio Grande by the time the main army sets in—say early in November. The main army, with all its munitions, could be transported, leaving a sufficient force behind to hold and occupy the Rio Grande, and all the other provisions necessary for the campaign before that time. In the meantime, your department confidently relies on you to press forward your operations vigorously to the extent of your means, so as to occupy the important points within your reach on the Rio Grande, and in the interior. It is presumed that Monterey, and other places in your direction, will be taken and held."

To this Gen. Taylor responds on the 1st of August; and after referring to his dispatches of the 2d and 3d July, as presenting his views touching operations upon the Rio Grande, he says:

"Whether a large force can be subsisted beyond Monterey must be determined by actual experiment, and will depend much upon the season of the year, and the season sets in—say early in November. The main army, with all its munitions, could be transported, leaving a sufficient force behind to hold and occupy the Rio Grande, and all the other provisions necessary for the campaign before that time. In the meantime, your department confidently relies on you to press forward your operations vigorously to the extent of your means, so as to occupy the important points within your reach on the Rio Grande, and in the interior. It is presumed that Monterey, and other places in your direction, will be taken and held."

"I did not profess to have reconnoitered these works and ground, as carefully as, from the nature of the ground and other obstacles, I could; but I deny that either the engineers or myself did or could carefully reconnoiter them, or even see them. Colonel Johnson, engineer, who was a reconnaissance of these works, was shot through the body by a rebel soldier, and he, and myself, devoted three other days to the examination of these works—besides reconnoitering them, and the last of which I reconnoitered along myself."

He also speaks of the great difficulty of embarking the troops at Brazos Santiago, and expresses strong doubts as to the safety of taking the volunteers upon this service.

We thus liberally extract from these documents of an early date, in order to show that Gen. Taylor was not only advised of the views of the government, but that his counsels were sought as to the line of policy best adapted to a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. After the receipt of his dispatch of 1st August, and following the line of policy it indicated, it was resolved to move the base of military operations to the Gulf, and the Secretary so informed Gen. Taylor, under date of September 2d, in a dispatch which was intercepted by the enemy, and a duplicate afterwards supplied. In that letter Mr. Marcy observes that "it is not intended to weaken the force of your advancing column, by any movements on the coast."

Under date of the 23d of September, the Secretary further informs Gen. Taylor "that it is proposed to take possession of the department of Tamaulipas, or some of the principal places in it, at the earliest possible period." He again repeats "it is not proposed to withdraw any of that force now with you, in your advance to the interior, nor to divert any of the reinforcements that you may need to carry on your operations in that quarter." If a column should advance beyond that river the Rio Grande into the interior of Tamaulipas, a part of the troops now on that line might, it is presumed, be safely withdrawn to augment the invading column. It is not, however, intended to weaken the force on that line any farther than it can, in your opinion, be safely done."

It will be observed that throughout all this correspondence, the Department contemplates a continuance of Gen. Taylor upon the line of operations based upon the Rio Grande, and that those to be commenced upon the Gulf were to be placed under the charge of other officers. In this last dispatch the movement upon Tamaulipas is committed to Major General Patterson, and a copy of the dispatch is forwarded directly to him, with instructions to proceed at once in his arrangements, in order to save time.

The response of Gen. Taylor, under date of October 15th, contains the first open manifestation of dissatisfaction on his part with the plans of the War Department. He rests this upon the designation of Mr. Patterson, for the movement upon Tamaulipas, and the correspondence of the Secretary direct with that officer, which he claims is a breach of military etiquette, and a mark of disrespect to himself. It is in this dispatch, and probably because of the change of the base of operations, from the Rio Grande to the Gulf, and the assignment of orders to active commands, that Gen. Taylor recommends the adoption of a defensive line,—the Rio Grande,—or the Sierra Madre, including Chihuahua and Santa Fe,—and military occupation of the conquered territory,—being the same line of policy with regard to the war that was afterwards brought forward, and insisted upon by Mr. Calhoun in the Senate. In the event that this line of policy is not adopted, and the government instead should determine to "strike a decisive blow at Mexico," Gen. Taylor is of the opinion that the army should be landed at Vera Cruz, and that 25,000 men are necessary for that service, of whom 10,000 should be regular troops.

The subsequent capture of Tampico, by the squadron under Commodore Conner, induced the abandonment of the movement upon that quarter,—and the department resolved upon attempting the descent upon the coast, and as Gen. Taylor had recommended, making Vera Cruz the point. It is in carrying out this policy that the President is charged with intentionally weakening Gen. Taylor, in order to sacrifice his army;—and we now come to the inquiry, upon the documentary evidence, and not the statements of an anonymous letter writer, whether there is or is not the slightest foundation for such an assertion. Our inquiries will not permit us further to prosecute that inquiry this morning; involving, as it will, somewhat extensive extracts from the correspondence. It will not be long deferred.—Cincinnati Enquirer, June 25.

A post will shortly be established, and strongly garrisoned on the road to Oregon at its junction with the Platte river, which will afford ample protection to the emigrants, and enable the Indian department to preserve peace among the various tribes in that quarter.—Washington Union.

DEATHS FROM PUNCTURES IN LESSONS.—From accurate recollections it appears, that during a period of 21 years, from 1826 to 1846, 93 students of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, died of a purpura febrilis, arising from punctures in the arterial system. It appears also, that while during the same period, the rate of mortality was only 4.75 per cent. among students of law, and 1.25 per cent. among students of polytechnic (military) school, it was at least 1 in 50 among the students of medicine.